The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,541.—New Series. BOMBAY.—FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½

As a line, but no Advertisement counts as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

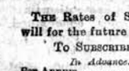
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. ETHIOPIA, 2,332 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander John Henry, Atkinson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 29th June 1876, at 5 P.M.

	June.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY	29	Leaves Madras	14
,, Cowar	July 1	,, Coconada	15
,, Naraket	3	,, Vizagapatam	17
,, Alleppy	5	,, Bimlipatam	17
,, Tuticorin	7	,, Callingapatam	18
,, Cotombo	8	,, Gopalpore	18
,, Galle	9	,, False Point	19
,, Negapatam	12	Arrives CALCUTTA	21

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th June 1876, at 4 P.M.

	June.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY	28	Leaves BUSSORAH	17
,, Kurrachee	July 2	,, Mahomerah	17
,, Muscat	5	,, Fao	17
,, Bunder Abbas	7	,, Bushire	19
,, Linga	9	,, Linga	23
,, Bahrein	10	,, Bunder Abbas	25
,, Bushire	12	,, Jask	26
,, Fao	13	,, Guader	28
,, Mahomerah	13	,, Kurrachee	Aug. 1
Arrives BUSSORAH	17	Arrives BOMBAY	4

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,089 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. L. Sherl, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th June 1876, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th June 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THIS REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£23	£15	£4	Without food
Suez	36	22	5	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	50	35	14 10	

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
RAVENNA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

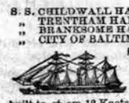
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, to sail about	5th July.
,, TRENTHAM HALL,	2nd August.
,, BRANKSOME HALL,	23rd August.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE,	16th September.



THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 36 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 11th May 1876

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	From Tons H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	Bombay.
INDIA	2289 500	20th May.	27th May.	19th July.
MACEDONIA	2272 493	17th June.	24th June.	19th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. SUEZ.

First Class	Rs. 500 Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	June 1876.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	350	23rd—Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow,	2735	450	30th—Southampton.
				July.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	7th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Reynoldson.	2934	450	14th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 26th June 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. INDUS, Captain S. D. Shallard, 3,470 Tons and 500 H. P., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 23rd June 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 12th June 1876. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 24th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship BANGALORE, 2,063 Tons, and 500 H.P., Captain G. N. Hector, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 19th June 1876. Superintendent.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer TEBE, 2,680 Tons, and 950 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 25th June.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	Cabin.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	£40 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£30 0	£13 2
To Suez	£28 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£ 6 12

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The NEX STEAMER will leave BOMBAY for TRIESTE on the 10th AUGUST 1876.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28 Bombay Green, 24th May 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

At 1 P.M.

1 English-built Brougham.
1 Do Dog Cart.
1 Bay Arab Horse.

AUCTION SALE OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Company, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Medical Stores, Byculla, a number of surgical instruments, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plateware, rich Glass and Crockery, Piano, Plants, &c., at No. 136, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of C. A. Langley, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, piano, plants, &c., at No. 83, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, piano, &c., the property of Dr. F. G. Joynt.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Appeal No. 290 of 1875.
On its Appellate Side.
SUIT No. 854 of 1867.

Soomar Ahmed, Joosab Ahmed and Essa Ahmed, respectively Mahomedan Inhabitants of Bombay, carrying on business in Bombay aforesaid under the name or style of Fazul Mahomed Essa and Company, in Dontad Streets Second Row, without the Fort	Appellants and Plaintiffs.
vs.	
Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubbib, of Bombay, Mahomedan merchant, residing and carrying on business in Bombay in first Memon Wada Street, outside the Fort	Respondent and Defendant.
and	
SUIT No. 1018 of 1867.	
Soomar Ahmed, Essa Ahmed, Joosa Ahmed, and Sonbai, widow of Fazul Mahomed Essa, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing in a house in Jackeria Musjid Street, in the said Island, and there carrying on business as Merchants in partnership under the name and style of Fazul Mahomed Essa and Company	Appellants and Defendants.
vs.	
Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubbib of Bombay, Mahomedian merchant, residing in Shaik Hossain Cambaker Street, in the Island of Bombay	Respondent and Plaintiff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the Decree made in this Suit on the 24th day of March 1876, Messrs. BENNETT and Company will sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at their premises, No. 4, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of July 1876, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the outstanding debts due to the late firm of Fazul Mahomed, Essa and Company, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 3,25,050-1-2.

For further particulars, and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. MACFARLANE and POLLOCK, Solicitors, Bombay, or to the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable House and Land, situate on the best part of Malabar Hill, commanding a magnificent view of the Island and Harbour of Bombay.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on MONDAY, 17th July 1876, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the Executors of the Estate and effects of the late Revd John Wilson, D. D., unless previously disposed of by private contract,

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold ground, held at the annual ground rent of Rs. 15-9-7, and renewable in perpetuity, with bungalow and outhouses thereon, situate, lying, and being at Malabar Hill, in the registration Sub-district of Bhoolishwar, in the Island of Bombay, under Collector's No. 32, containing by admeasurement 10a 3ogas, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Sorabjee Cursetjee Tootee, on or towards the west by the Ridge or Nepean Road, on or towards the north by the property of Ra-i-bai Thakersidass and others, and on or towards the south by the property of the heirs of the late Ramjee Myojee.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained of Messrs MACFARLANE and POLLOCK, Fort, Solicitors for the Executors, and of the auctioneers.

FOR COMMISSION SALE.

10,000 best Manilla Cigars.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd June 1876.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Re. 1? from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of Waler Geldings, 7 and 8 years old, 14-2 high, a good match and perfectly broken, with Harness complete, Rs. 1,000.

A very handsome Arab Gelding Waler Mare, 6 years old, 15 hands high, a beautiful stepper in single and double Harness, Rs. 600.

A high caste Chesnut Arab Colt, 4 years, 14-1½ high, very crop-ully built up to weight, Rs. 800.

A Bay Arab Charger, 7 years, 14-3 high, showy action, quiet with troops, and carries a lady, Rs. 1,000.

An Iron Grey Arab Horse, 6 years, 15 hands high, very handsome, would make a first Charger, Rs. 1,000.

A Bright Bay Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, a paced Cavalry Charger and for symmetry and pace a perfect lady's Horse, Rs. 800.

An Iron Grey Chargeah, 5 years old, very pretty, up to 20 stone, with no tricks, frequently ridden by a lady, Rs. 400.

A Dark Bay T. B. Waler Gelding, 7 years, 14-3 high, a splendid mover in Harness, suitable for a Dog Cart, Rs. 600.

A Grey Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, suitable as a Charger, very powerful and fast in Harness, Rs. 700.

A Bright Chesnut Australian, 16-2 high, very well bred Cob built, and very handsome, broken to Harness, and perfectly quiet in Saddle.

A Black Australian Brougham Horse 15-2 high, very powerful, good conditioned, will do any amount of work, Rs. 400.

A Chesnut Waler, 15-1 high, well-seasoned, an excellent Brough-m Horse, Rs. 350.

Various other cheap Horses from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 suitable for either Saddle or Harness.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 13th June 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back a 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

CALCUTTA PORT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

WANTED, by the Port Commissioners, Calcutta, a TUG STEAMER suitable for Port work.

TENDERS should be accompanied by copies of Certificates of Registry.

G. H. SIMMONS,
19th June, 1876. Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL ABKARIE CONTRACTS for the NASIK DISTRICTS, commencing from 1st August 1876, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's Kutcherry at Nasik, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July 1876, at 11 o'clock. Terms of sale to be communicated then and there.

G. W. ELLIOT,
Acting Collector of Nasik.

Nasik Collector's Office, 21st June 1876.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of Bombay was convened for THIS DAY, at 4·30 P.M., to receive the Report of the Committee appointed to make a local inspection of Chowpatty. There being no QUORUM the Chairman ADJOURNED the Meeting till 2·30 P.M on TUESDAY, the 27th instant.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 22nd June 1876.

RAIN GUAGES,
OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY,
Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 each.
Or at reduced rates per dozen.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

TAMAR INDIEN.

Kept carefully dry during the monsoon months.
Per Box Rs. 1-12.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use.

PER DOZEN.....Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, CUBS—A TIGRESS and TWO PANTHERS. Apply to "X. Y. Z." Taylor's Hotel.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

A PAIR of serviceable CARRIAGE HORSES FOR SALE, Cash Rs. 350, or credit in 8 monthly instalments of Rs. 50, with option of return. "X." *Bombay Gazette*.

YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, just landed ex. BRANKSOME HALL, Rs. 18 per cask of 4 dozen quarts at the Godowns of C. MACDONALD and Co.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from 11th June to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, at the House of Correction, Bath Towels 60 in. by 33 in. Rs. 9, 48 in. by 31 in. Rs. 7-8, 48 in. by 28 in. (E. Comb) Rs. 6 per doz. Hand Towels 39 in. by 24 in. Rs. 5, 36 in. by 22 in. Rs. 3-12 per doz. Dusters, Blue & Red Borders, 23 in by 23 in Rs. 1-8 p. doz. T. Napkins 21 in by 21 in Rs. 1-14 p. doz.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale at this Office,
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.
PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
3, HORNBY ROW,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and varied stock of Ladies' Gold and Silver WATCHES of superior workmanship.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

Gold Hunting or Semi-Hunting from	Rs. 90 to 140	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	keyless	135
,, ,, ,, enamelled	and jewelled	200

LADIES' SILVER WATCHES.

Silver Hunting or Semi-Hunting Lever, Rs. 55.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. have been induced to make this watch for Ladies by the great success of their "Gentleman's" Rs. 50 Watches. The mechanism is exactly the same as the Gentleman's Watch; it is guaranteed for the same number of years and they are sure will give the same satisfaction. This Watch would make a good substitute for the dearer one while carrying on the household work and especially while travelling.

Messrs F. L. & Co. have also received a new stock of the best English Jewellery consisting of Ladies' Engagement Rings.
Brooches, Earring sets.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Neck and Guard chains.

A large stock of mechanical TOYS for Children's presents to be had at cost price.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen	30	0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Spirit equal to the first class brands of Hennessy, Martell, and others, commonly sold at a higher rate	27	0
OLD BRANDY; a sound wholesome spirit	23	0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout the whole of India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATSON & COMPANY'S

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

HAS COMMENCED.

A Lot of Carpets to be cleared out at Rs. 1-12 per yard.

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

We regret to state that owing to the prevailing serious depression in Exchanges between Europe and India, and to protect ourselves from positive loss thereby, we are compelled to notify that the *Credit Prices* given in our Catalogue must be taken as CASH PRICES until further notice. In all cases, therefore, where a remittance to the amount of the Catalogue Prices does not accompany an order 12½ per cent. above those prices will be charged for Credit.

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY, SIMLA.
Rampart Row.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS AND APPURTENANCES.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TUNING AND REPAIRS BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE "HARMONICHORD" SHORT IRON GRAND PIANO.
PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

BADHAM & COMPANY'S
SPECIAL KIT,
FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Dock Suits	10 to 16	8	Travelling Caps	3	8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11	8
Overland Suits	25	0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps	5-8 to	8	Solled Linen Bags, all sizes	6 to	6
Warm Suits	30	0	Travelling Hats	3-8 to	8	Courier do	6 to	12
Overcoats and Inverness Capes, from	35	0	Cardigan Jackets, very warm	2-8 to	12	Cash Bags	4-8 to	12
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20	0	Sheets, per pair	9	8	Money Belts	2-8 to	6
Pyjamas	3	0	Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to	2	Sovereign Boxes	3 to	4
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5	8	Blankets, each	10	8	Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to	24
White do.	4	8	Long Rugs or Sealskin Mauds	10 to	15	Air Pillows	3	8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4	8	Razais or Quilts	5	8	Travelling do	1	8
English Cambric do	4	0	Ladies' Long Wool Shawls	From	22	English Feather do	7	8
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8	0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12 to	23	Folding Table do	7	8
Shrunk Wool do	8	0	Solid Leather do	49	0	Folding Camp Bedsteads	32	8
Spun Silk do	11	0	Extra Large do	75	0	Cork Mattresses	19	8
Gents' Under Vests	3-8 to	6	Black Hide Bags	11	8	Do. Pillows	3	8
Bathing Drawers	2-8 to	4	Extra large do	24	0	Rug Straps	1-8 to	2
Gents' Under Pants	3-8 to	6	Gladstone Bags	35	0	Waterproof Coats	10	0
Silk Suspenders	2	8	Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8	63-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	8	8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4	42-Inch White Waterproof Do.	4	8
Warm do.	15	8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0	Linen Faced Collars	0	12
Ladies' Under Vests	4-8 to	6	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8	Linen Collars	doz.	6
Ladies' White Cotton Hose	doz.	13				Cambric Handkerchiefs	doz.	5
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose	doz.	9				Warm Gloves	1	8
Children's White Cotton Socks, from	doz. 6-8 to	12				Mits	1	8
Heather Merino	doz. 6-8 to	12				Mufflers	1	0
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from	6 to	10				Pins, Scarf	1	0
						Sailors' Knot	1-8 to	3
						Whalebone for Bow or Ring	1-8 to	4
						Gents' Canvas Shoes		2
						Gents' Slippers		2
						Ladies' Shoes		2
						China Bath Slippers		1
						Filter for Travellers covered Wicker, from	11	4
						Pocket Filters	2	12
						Air Tight Uniform cases	23	0
						Sponge Bags	1	8
						Sponges	3	8
						Soap Boxes	1	8
						Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	8
						Aromatic Vinegar, per bot	2	0
						Tooth Brush Guards	0	10
						Do. Brushes	0	10
						Nail Do	0	12
						Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	9-8 to	12
						Razors, Ivory Handles	3	8
						Do. Strops	3-8 to	5
						Nail Scissors	1-8 to	1
						Brier Root Pipes, in Cases	5 to	5
						Tobacco Pouches		1
						Champagne Taps		8
						Pocket Knives		1
						Marine Soap, 3 cakes for		0
						Shaving do. Stick		1
						Lloyd's Extracts		1
						Oriental Tooth Paste		1
						Fragrant Floriline		1
						Ovetton Chairs, best Beach	6 to	12
						Luggage Labels, per doz.		3

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY, VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.
A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

None are genuine without the name of J. & J. CASH.

CASH'S FRILLING.
THE MOST DURABLE AND SATISFACTORY TRIMMING FOR
LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' WARDROBES,
SOLD BY DRAPERS EVERYWHERE.

KEATING'S
PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,
As supplied to Her Majesty's Government.

THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life*, but unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of Insect. SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, has also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs*. This invaluable article has found so great a sale that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation; the Public are therefore cautioned to observe that the Packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING.

SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perf

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 22ND JUNE 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed quiet but steady, the sales reaching 10,000 bales against imports of 3,000 bales. Spot prices were unaltered throughout and arrivals were the same, G. F. Omra. May shipment Cape having been sold at 4½d. and F. G. F. with the G. F. clause at 4 13-16d. per lb.

From New York yesterday's telegrams quote Mid. Uplands on the spot at 12¼ cents, and July shipment the same, the latter showing a decline of ⅛ cent per lb. from the previous day. The receipts at the ports stand as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Two days' Receipts.....	7,000	6,200	9,200
Total since 1st Sept.	4,016,000	3,428,000	3,713,600

PIECE Goods in Manchester yesterday were very dull and to-day's advices from this side will most likely cause additional depression.

Coffee in London was firm at a further advance of 1s. per cwt in Mid. Plantation Ceylon and Mysore. Cocoanut Oil has advanced 5s. per ton. Linseed was unaltered, but Ferozepore Rapeseed shows an advance of 6d. per quarter.

Consols yesterday were at 94½, a recovery of ¼ from the previous day.

Through Reuter's agency we learn that the biddings for the Council drafts in London yesterday resulted in the allotment of £387,000 to Calcutta and £73,000 to Madras, at an average of 1s. 7·60d, tenders at 1s. 7½d receiving 15 per cent, and £300,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 7·67d, tenders at 1s. 7½d. receiving 6 per cent of the amounts applied for. As was expected here the whole amount of £700,000 has thus been allotted, but the average is decidedly under what was anticipated, 1s. 7¾d. per rupee having been generally put down as the probable figure. Even that rate, however, although believed in, had not been discounted, and the consequence is that we have to record the most serious collapse in STERLING EXCHANGE which has yet taken place. Yesterday Demand Bank Bills closed at 1s. 7 15-16d. per Rupee, while to-day they opened at 1s. 7½d. and close at 1s. 7¼d., a drop in one day of nearly 2½ per cent. We are now at a level which a few months ago would have been deemed impossible no matter what took place, but when carefully considered, there is nothing to show why we should not see a further material fall. At 51¾d. per oz. it can scarcely be assumed that Silver has fallen below the cost of production and until that point is reached the value of the Rupee, if left to itself, must continue to give way. Possibly the Government may now be induced by the gravity of the position to attempt some means of putting a stop to the decline, but to our thinking the best policy in the end will be to let the Rupee balance itself. The previous attempts made by Government to meet the difficulty, by a temporary suspension of the Council drawings, has resulted most disastrously for all concerned, and it is to be hoped that any further legislation, if attempted, will be of a more comprehensive character.

Had the allotments of Council drafts been continued uninterruptedly throughout the busy season, and the proceeds of the Sterling loan used during the monsoon, there can be no doubt that the country would have saved quite 5 per cent on the amounts allotted, while trade would not have been disturbed in the way it has been for the past three months. In Calcutta the result of to-day's news has been even more marked than here. For 6 months sight Bank Bills the rate has declined to 1s. 7½d., increased ease is betokened from the Bank of Bengal having reduced their rates of discount one per cent. all round at to-day's Board meeting. Our closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7½d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ...	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ...	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts has advanced to ¼ premium and for 60 days' sight to ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER still continues very strong with an upward tendency, the effect of the decline in exchange being apparently more than counterbalanced by the easier appearance of the money market. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 101½ ; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 101½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103⅜ to ¾.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has evinced a quieter feeling, and although fluctuations in prices have neither been numerous nor extensive, the speculative feeling of the past few days has been less marked. Bank of Bombays are ¾ per cent lower and Colaba Land shares are Rs. 10 lower. In Press property we do not hear of any special change. Spinning and Weaving Scrip is quieter. In Bombay United we quote a decline of Rs. 10, in Colaba Spinning of Rs. 15, in Flemings Rs. 30, Great Easterns Rs. 10, and in Manockjee Petits Rs. 5 per share.

COTTON has been very firm, and owing to the fall in Exchange, sellers have been asking slightly higher prices, but it is impossible to quote any actual change from the few transactions which have taken place. The receipts yesterday were 2,182 bales, making 16,600 bales for the six days, a comparatively large quantity as against the corresponding period last year.

FREIGHTS are unaltered. By steamer for Liverpool the quotation is still £2·7 6 and by Iron sailing ship £2·8·9 to £2·10 per ton.

PIECE GOODS as regards operations from first hands are almost at a standstill. The decline in Exchange renders holders firmer while buyers in the present dull state of the market show no disposition to meet any advance.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
800,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	102
20,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	6 do.	Bank of Bombay New...	733½
5,850	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	300
40,000	281½	all	6p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	300
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India & China	195
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India..	108 exd
60,000	250	all		Oriental Bank.....	490

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,225
7,500	150	all		Prere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	80
1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.s.	Maragon Land	340
4,000	1,400	all	10 do.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	250

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	50 p.s.	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
900	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,600
200	2,000	all	...	Bhowanggur M. & P. Co.	1,555
300	1,000	all	100 p.s.	Bombay United	1,300
400	250	all	50 100*	Broach Mills	170
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning.....	980
2,500	1,000	all	100 p.s.	Dhurumsey Spinning ..	1,225
1,500	1,250	all	60 p.s.	Fleming S. W. Co.....	1,100
1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	Great Eastern.....	1,275
2,000	300	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	295
700	1,000	all	80 p.s.	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	1,170
750	1,000	all	40 p.s.	Jurwaj Balloo Mills	1,060
...	...	80	40 p.s*	Khandesh Spinning	1,060xd.
1,000	1,000	all	...	Khatao Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,015
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,150
2,000	...	500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,180
2,000	500	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,260
1,050	1,000	all	80 p.s*	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,295
4,000	625	all	60 p.s*	Oriental.....	830
600	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,260
1,500	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.....	1,010
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.s.	Soondercbas Spinning ..	1,025
800	1,000	25	125 p.s.	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

[illegible]	£20	218·75	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	272
	£20	103·14·8	do.	Do. New £20 Shares.....	126
	£20	68·7·3	do.	Ditto	73
	£20	21·12·1	do.	Ditto	32
	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
	£18	190·9·18	do.	Do. New Shares	336

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 p.s.	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 p.s.	Albert Co. Kurrachee..	815
100	500	all	15 p.s.	Albert Ginning Co.....	550
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.....	1,105
150	42,000	11,000	425 p.s.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,550
375	1,000	all	60	Bellary	810
188	500	all	65 p.s.	Berar Company (New)...	525
1,000	350	all	42 p.s.	Indi n Press Co.	365
400	250	all	65 p.s.	Broach Cotton Co.....	90
400	1,500	all	75 p.s.	Char Cotton Co.....	900
280	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	15
500	1,000	all	700 p.s.	Colaba Press Co.....	2,200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dholera P & G. Co.....	150
852	1,000	all	180 p.s.	Eastern India Press Co....	950
150	2,500	1,500	200 p.s.	Fort Press Co.....	1,550
800	2,000	2,000	15 p.s.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 p.s.	French Press Co.....	390
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.s.	Imperial Press Co	410
8,125	400	350	45 p.s.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	350
400	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 p.s.	Prince of W. Press	700
900	500	all	100 p.s.	Sassoon's Press Co.....	525
400	500	750	45 p.s.	Scinde Press Co.....	410
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & PunjaubCotton Press Co., Limited....	1,075
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600xd
650	1,000	..	125 p.s*	Volkart's United Press Co.	880

* Per share, for the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	150	140 p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,880
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	60
300	1,000	...	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co....	703
800	500	300	80 p.s.	Landing & Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	230
2,150	200	100	8 p. t.	Malabar Company, Ld ..	76
1,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co ..	21
1,990	500	all	30 p.s.	Treacher & Co.....	385
...	250	all	60 p.s.	Vlagas Patent Slip	33

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. MULA, 548 tons, Captain C. Doert, sailed yesterday for Colombo and Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. DACCA, Captain A. Irvine, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. PUNJAUB, 685 tons, Captain J. L. Shiell, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Mozambique (May 17th), via Zanzibar Coast and Aden, with a general cargo, and fourteen deck passengers. She experienced strong S. Westerly winds and fine weather, no rain, and heavy sea.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Punjaub (s)	Shiell	Mozambique, May 17.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
22	Bellona(s).....	Rhodes	Antwerp.
	Star of Germany	Wilson	London.
	Black Prince	Baille.....	Calcutta.
	Oaces (s)	Irvine	Coast and Calcutta.
	Mula(s)	Doert.....	Colombo & Tuticorin.

The Steamer Punjaub, to P Gulf via Kurrachee, &c, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
18	J. C. Stevenson(s)..	Beal	London, April 27.
	Meinam (s).....	Moreau	Point de Galle, June 12.
	Linguist	Curry.....	Newport Mar 4
	British Monarch	Panks	London, Mar 4.

June. DEPARTURES.

18	Scotia (s)	.....	.....
	Balkamah	.....	.....

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1737 Nizam (s), Barlow—Mails, 30th June.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1470 Knight Companion, Roach—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgecock—Edward Bates & Co.
1498 Stornoway, Storm—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1346 Childwall Hall (s), Putt—Graham & Co.
1443 City of Baltimore (s), Collins—Graham & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1421 Bertha (s), Harwood—Volkart Brothers.
990 Border Chieftain (s), Nicol—N. Manockjee & Co.

FOR HULL.

464 Corsair, Trott—The Captain.

FOR HAVRE VIA CAPE.

1308 Camperdown, Miller—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1399 Princess Alexandra, McKenzie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1064 Walmer Castle, Bloode—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR BREMERHAFEN.

626 Muriel, Nicholson—The Captain.

FOR TRIESTE.

1286 Tebe (s), Dancick—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR VENICE.

1172 Travancore (s), Andrews—Mails, 23rd June.

FOR CONTINENT.

997 County of Forfar, Stewart—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1178 Bangalore (s), Hector—Mails, June 24.

FOR MAULMAIN.

1135 Royal Family, Flower.

FOR HONGKONG.

2235 Indus (s), Shallard—Mails, June 28.
1747 Siam (s), Haselwood—P. & O. Co.

FOR COAST.

1314 Ethiopia (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

534 Bushire Merchant, McGregor.
1526 Fanny Tucker, Roberts—Dossabhoy Merwanjee.
1079 John Clark, Pendleton—Farnham & Co.
596 Queen's Cliff, Davis—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

1348 Ashcrove, McFarlane—N. Manockjee & Co.
674 Candor, Lampman—Finlay, Muir & Co.
648 Cornwallis, Boniface—Ewart, Latham & Co.
698 Grosmere, Hastings—Ewart, Latham & Co.
971 Windsors, Slack—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1082 Magnolia, Cator—The Captain.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—4 packages hardware, Rajubhoy Sulamanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Bertha s—25 cases champagne and 17 cases old tom and 12 cases gin, Romanjee Manockjee Punthkey ; 50 cases brandy, Cutlar, Palmer and Co.
Coromandel s—200 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Venetia s—1 case toys, Merwanjee and Co.

FROM BOSTON.

Fannie Tucker—12 boxes champagne, Dosabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Europa s—7 hogsheads earthenware, Ismaljee Rahimbhoy.

The following cases of wine and spirits were passed from the Custom House from the 5th to 22nd June 1876, by Cutler, Palmer and Co :—
City of Baltimore s—39 cases still hock. Gowalier s—40 cases sherry and 15 cases champagne. Travancore—25 cases burgundy. Indus—5 cases moiis, 20 cases champagne, 82 cases claret, 4 cases port, 10 cases moselle and 5 cases cotton. Pokhara s—30 cases medoc. Khedive s—600 cases brandy. Parsee s—40 cases brandy. Bertha s—50 cases brandy in kegs lot. 400 cases brandy in barrels. Coromondel s—200 cases brandy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mary Stenhouse—7 bales hides. Ahmedbhoy Abdoola and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund.
Stornoway—140 bags rape, Nuthoo Soondurjee.
Knight Companian—72 bales cotton, Dharsee Odhowjee ; 200 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.
City of Baltimore s—37 bales wool, Gemdiass Toolseedass ; 110 bales wool, Ronchordass Fuckerchund ; 25 bales cotton, Corsy Khetsy ; 80 bales wool, Huriceowan Wassonjee ; 40 bales wool, Bhi ias Canjee ; 11 bales cotton wool, Dhurmsey Vellies ; 25 bales cotton, Jairam Dayall ; 74 bales cotton, Virjiall Luckmonbhoy ; 1 bale cotton, Nowrall Tribhowandass ; 100 bales cotton, Peel. Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton Finlay, Muir and Co ; 151 bales wool, Nurses Khuttow.
Childwall Hall—400 cwts wheat, Knoop and Co ; 8,000 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Punjaub s—6 898 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 934 bags rapeseed, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 790 bags rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 10 bales skins, W Nicol and Co.
Travancore s—12 boxes silver coin, Gunputrow Madhowro ; 1 box gold specie, The C M B of I L & China.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tebe s—200 bales cotton, A Blaschreck and Co ; 30 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Princess Alexandria—250 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Camperdown—250 bales cotton, Vinay and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Border Chieftain s—326 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 200 bags wheat, Rulli Brothers.
Sumatra s—2 bales waste cotton, Viray and Co.
Travancore s—3 bundles woolen carpets, W Nicol and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Muriel—500 bales cotton, A Blaschreck and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Travancores—1 bundle shawls, Ahmedbhoy Essoofbhoy.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Tebe s—20 bags dry ginger 10 bags 1 odhur, 15 bags turmeric, 20 bags cocoanuts, and 4 packages cardamoms Ewack Salloon ; 40 bags turmeric, and 5 bags cloves, Syed Hasson Fugdady.

FOR HONGKONG.

Indus s—15 cases sharkfins, Joomabhoy Lalljee ; 195 bundles sumada stone, 1 case cambay stones, and 43 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 100 cwts sandalwood, and 15 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 1 box silver coin, Ahmed Sulaman ; 19 bales cotton waste, Khanwamed Nanjee ; 18 chests opium, Goolabroy Koonjlall ; 7 chests opium, Khetseedass Hurmokroy ; 143 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 12 chests opium, Tarachund Gunshamdass ; 37 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 21st June 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·686
Temperature of the Air	84·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	80·9
Dew Point	78·8
Relative humidity of Air	·831
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	6·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	87·4
Minimum do. do.	78·8
General Direction of wind	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	464
Fall of Rain during month	0·70 inches
Total fall during month	11·42 ,,
,, ,, ,, year	11·43 ,,

HIGH COURT.—23RD JUNE.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Heeralall Pitambersee.

318— Jefferson and Payne—Shiwlalgir Santookgir vs Gosavi Ramnandgir—Tyabjee and Sayani.

168-75—Jefferson and Payne—Varim Shekha vs Lalljee Cutchra and others—Shapoorjee and T.

254-72—Macfarlane and P Esse bin Khullifa vs Mapla Chowa Kara Killottee Coonjee Ahmed Kaka—Lynch and Tobin.

45-74—Chalk and Turner—Ashabai, widow and others vs Mapla Chowa Kara Killottee and Coonjee Ahmed Kaka—Lynch and Tobin.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

2-73—Macfarlane and Pollock—Shaik Mahomed A Latiff vs Mahomed bin Mahomed and Co—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSE.

87-76—Fletcher and Smith—Joseph A Shepherd vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Kearn and Cleveland—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

581-75—Chalk and Turner—Lalljee Jadowjee and another vs Purshotum Khetsey—Macfarlane and Pollock.—Part heard.

338-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Balkrishna and B.

415-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchund vs Lilladhur Cullianjee and others—H Bicknell.

202-75—In person—Cowasjee Ardaseer Furdoonjee vs James Bapty—Jefferson and Payne.

571-75—M Fletcher—Sonbrabai, widow vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.

570-75—A Pramjee—Ramnath Chintoba vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 22.

Jackson—Lieut, Bombay 1st Lancers, on leave, from Poona.
Penton, Lieut, Bombay 18th Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 21st June 1876.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lt Col and Bt Col H Heyman, 9th Bde R A, has been selected for the appointment of Supt, Royal Carriage Dept, Woolwich.

This Officer should report himself at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, early in September next.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Regt Sind Horse—Lt F G Alexander, 2nd Squadn Subn, to officiate as 1st Squadn Subn.

Poorandhur Sanitarium—Col G A Reany, V C, R A, to be Comdt, vice Lt Col Hughes, proceeding on furlough.

23rd Regt N I—Lt Col Bruce, Wing Officer, to be 2nd in Com and Maj C M Ducat, S C, to be Wing officer in succession to Col Waddington, who retires from the 20th Inst.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

1st Foot (2nd Batn)—Lt J B H Read, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

109th Foot—Lt J W F Bigge, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Erratum—In G O C No 397 of 10th instant for "Serjt William E Phillips" read "Serjt William E Phelps."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 22.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer of the S C is entitled to the Col's allowance from the date specified :—

Lt-Col (Bt Col) George Shigo Alexander Anderson, 12th June 1876.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, under the furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Sub-Condr A Sincock, Bombay Commissariat Dept.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bombay S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secy of State for India.

Lt William Robert Ledgett Anderson, of the 63rd Foot, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, 8th Regt N I, 15th June 1875.

Col J S Trevor, RE, is permitted, at his own request, to reside in England, under the provisions of para. 39 of G G O No 240, dated 4th May 1861.

Lt R Wace, Asst Supt of Factories, Ordnance Dept, performed the duties of Supt, Gun Powder Factory, in addition to his own, from the 16th to the 26th May 1876, both days inclusive.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be Maj from the date specified, subject to H M's approval.

Staff Corps—Capt May Jeobson James Mignon, 14th June 1876.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lt-Cols from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—

Staff Corps—Maj David Butler Young and Maj (Bt Lt-Col) Henry Moore, 15th June 1876.

Maj T Bell, Offg Comdt, 32nd N I, officiated as Comdt, Sind Frontier Force, in addition to his own duties, from the 8th to the 28th April 1876.

The following promotion in the Commissariat Dept is ordered, to have effect from 15th instant :—

Lt H C E Lucas, Probationer in the Commissariat Dept, is confirmed in the grade of Sub-Asst Commissary Genl, third class, and will act as Sub-Asst Commissary Genl, first class.

Capt F J Caldecott, RA, Commissioner of Ordnance, is appointed to act as Supt, Gun Powder Factory, Kirkee, during the absence of Col Haggard on furlough to Europe, or until further orders.

The following promotions in the P W Dept are made :—

Asst Commissaries (Hony Lts) George Hall and John Kelly (Supernumeraries), and John Clabbe to be Depy Commissaries, Depy Asst Commissary (Hony Lt) William Farnham Knight to be Asst Commissary, Conductor Charles Pain to be Depy Asst Commissary, Sub-Condr Michael Dowling to be Condr, and Serjt H Claude Venlis to be Sub-Condr, from the 24th April 1876, in succession to Stapleton, deceased.

In continuation of G G O No 419, of 14th June 1876, the undermentioned Officer of the Bombay Army is permitted to retire from the Service from the date specified, under the provision of G G O No 22, dated 10th January 1874 :—

Col E Waddington, S C, Ordinary Pension £455-5, Capitalized value of Annuity £1,646, date of retirement 20th June 1876, to be paid in England.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made :—

1 Mr W Stone, Gunner, R N, of the Turret Ship Abyssinia, had the charge of Carpenter's Stores of that vessel from 1st Feb to 3rd March 1876, both days inclusive, vice Head, Carpenter, discharged ; also from 5th to 18th May 1876, both days inclusive, vice Wilson, relieved, and discharged to H M's Ship Himalaya for passage to England, and to rejoin H M's Ship Euphrates.

2 Mr John Main, Carpenter, R N, of the Turret Ship Magdala, to perform the duties of Carpenter of the Turret Ship Abyssinia, in addition to his own, from the 19th May 1876 until further orders, vice Stone, relieved.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs C E Frost and J H Grant respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Collr and Political Agent, Sholapur, on the 19th instant, before office hours.

Mr G W R Mallet and Mr Edward Van Der Straaten respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Deputy Sheriff of Bombay on the 15th instant, after office hours.

Khan Sahe'b Nowrojee Manjeshai Tavaparwala received charge of the second class, third grade, Subdt Judge's Court at Taugaon, in the Satara Dist, on the 9th instant, before office hours.

Rao Sahib Bhoodhur Ramnathur Tarmalur received charge of the second class, third grade, Subdt Judge's Court at Murbad, in the Tanna Dist, on the 9th instant, before office hours.

Under Sec 40 of Act 27 of 1871, the Hon'ble the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned Mags of the first class, in the Dist of Nasik, to be Mags in charge of the Divisions of that Dist mentioned against their names :—

Mr W Woodward, Malegaon Division, and Mr J A Baines, Nasik and Igatpuri Divisions.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of Govt Notification of the 8th May last, published at page 420 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," dated 11th idem, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Sadashiva Moreshwar Deodhar, Asst Depy Collr, Satara, to act as Dist Depy Collr at Tanna during Rao Bahadur Narayen Gunesh Sathe's absence, or until further orders ; and Rao Bahadur Yeshwant Moreshwar Ayte Rumr Depy Collr, Satara on being relieved by Mr C. W. Richardson, to act as Dist Depy Collr at Satara during the absence of Rao Bahadur Sadashiva Moreshwar, or until further orders.

Mr Banu Purshotum, Actg Dist Depy C l, Khandesh, held charge of the Office of Huzur Depy Collr in that Dist, in addition to his own duties, from 14th Feb to 14th May 1876, both days inclusive.

Mr Hasamal walad Rochiram, Head Munshi of the Political Supdt's Office, Thar and Parkar, acted as extra second class Native Asst Collr in Sind from 15th January to 14th April 1876, both days inclusive.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn A F Adams, on General Duty, Sind Division, to act as Civil Surgeon, Shikarpur, until further orders.

Surgn-Maj H Cook, M D, to act as First Physician of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital during the absence of Dr W G Hunter, or until further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lt-Col J H White, R E, to be President of the Commission to hear appeals under the Steam Boilers Inspection Act, No V of 1873, in the place of Col J A Ballard, R E, C B, proceed to Europe.

Surgn J McCloghry performed the duties of Civil Surgn, Sholapur, from 9th to 20th June 1876, inclusive.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lt Col J H White, R E, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Financial Dept.

Lt W G Bowyer, R E, Asst Engr, second grade, has passed the Depl Examination held at Poona in para 12, Chap'er I, of the P W Code.

Mr W Ashdown is appointed to act as Executive Engr, Ratnagiri, during the absence of Capt R T Preve, R E, or until further orders.

Mr J H E Hart, C E, and Lt-Col W W Goodfellow, C B, R E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Supdg Engr for Irrigation in Sind on the 6th June 1876, before noon.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mal T Candy resumed charge of the Office of Marathi Translator, Educational Dept, on the 15th instant, before office hours.

Mr P V Chintaman Petkar, B A, is appointed to act as Depy Educational Inspector, Dharwar Sub-Division, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Chanbasappa B Dharwar.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr J Pollen delivered over and Mr H Woodward received charge of the Offices of Railway Mag and Supernumerary Asst Collr, Khandesh, in the forenoon of the 9th instant.

Mr C E G Crawford delivered over and Mr F P Lely received charge of the Office of Supernumerary Asst Collr, Ahmedabad, in the afternoon of the 10th instant.

Mr Chunilal Vakil delivered over and Mr A C Trevor received charge of the Office of First Asst Collr and Mag, first class, Broach, in the forenoon of the 12th instant.

Mr H F Silcock delivered over and Mr G McCorkell received charge of the Office of Dist Supt of Police, Belgaum, on the 6th instant, in the afternoon.

Messrs A L P Lawles and C G W Macpherson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Second Asst Collr of Poona in the forenoon of the 12th instant.

Messrs C E Frost and J H Grant respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Collr and Dist Mag, Sholapur, on the 19th instant, in the forenoon.

Mr G McCorkell delivered over and Capt G H T Codrington received charge of the Office of Dist Supt of Police, Belgaum, on the 13th instant, in the afternoon.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Messrs G Howell and H Mainwaring, Asst Conservators of Forests, third grade, respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of the Dist Forest Office of Colaba and Dapoli on the 15th June 1876, before office hours.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 22ND JUNE.

Mr. H. C. T. Robinson, Assistant Commissioner, Hazara, fell from his horse on 16th instant, receiving serious head injuries.

THE AFREEDEES.

It is rumoured that a strong force is to be assembled at Hussunabdul next cold season, ostensibly as a Camp of Exercise, but in reality as a reserve to a force acting against the Afreedees.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

SIMLA, 22ND JUNE.

The Legislative Council met to-day. Mr. Hope presented the further report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the procedure and for increasing the jurisdiction of Magistrates' Courts in the Presidency towns.

Mr. Hope also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to relieve from encumbrances certain estates of Sind Jagirdars and Zemindars.

He also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the transfer of Bombay Municipal debentures. The object of this Bill being to assimilate in Bombay the law regarding the transfer of Municipal debentures to that prevailing in other Presidency towns, under Bengal Act 4 of 1876 and Madras Act 9 of 1867, and also to validate transfers already made of Bombay Municipal debentures, and to relieve parties thereto from penalties incurred from neglect of the requirements of the Stamp Act.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Registration Act of 1871. The Bill purposes to make thirteen amendments in this Act which the past five years' experience has shown to be desirable.

THE "TIMES" ON THE AFFAIRS OF TURKEY.

LONDON, 22ND JUNE.

There is no fresh news from Turkey regarding the reported disagreement amongst the Ministers.

The *Times* this morning has an article on the subject; it considers that the first element for success—namely, national spirit, is wanting in Midhat's reform schemes.

OUTBREAK OF SMALL-POX ON BOARD H. M. S. DORIS.

H. M. Frigate Doris is in quarantine in Simon's Bay in consequence of an outbreak of small-pox of a malignant type. Some of the officers and several of the crew had died from the disease.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE TREATY OF 1842.

WASHINGTON, 21ST JUNE.

President Grant in his message to Congress considers that the attitude of England abrogates the extradition clause of the Treaty of 1842 He therefore, pending the decision of Congress, has declined the proposal made by England to modify the same conformably to an Act of Parliament, and unless England changes her views he will abstain from asking for granting any extradition.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, 21ST JUNE.

The British India S. N. Company's s.s. Almora from London sailed for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta to-day.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 22ND JUNE.

The Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company's s.s. Assam, with the outward Mails of 9th instant, left here for Bombay at 8 o'clock yesterday evening.

The same Company's s.s. Nepaul left for Galle and Calcutta at 6 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, 21ST JUNE.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been unchanged.

Fair Dhollera..... 4¾d.

The Manchester Market has been very dull.

3 per cent. Consols for account 94¼

Bar Silver 51⅝

WEATHER REPORTS.—22ND JUNE.

(MADRAS TIMES.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind W., thermometer 82. Fall of rain 20 cents.

CANWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W. 4, thermometer 84, barometer 29·99.

MANGALORE, 10-27 A.M.—Weather fine, wind N.W., S.W., thermometer max. 80, min. 78. Fall of rain 41 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind W., thermometer 96, bar. 29·86.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. and W. light, thermometer 90. Fall of rain 8 cents.

CHOLERA is said to be at present causing great mortality amongst the Maharaja of Kashmir's troops at Sher Gari, and it has also broken out in the jail at Srinagar, which had hitherto escaped.

It is rumoured that Mr. Disraeli is engaged in writing a new novel, the subject of which is connected with the increase and future development of the Imperialist movement in England. The fortunes of Lothair will, it is said, be resumed and carried on in this work.

THE new postal regulations which come into force on the 1st of July have been published. Half ounce letters may be sent home *via* Brindisi for six annas, *via* Southampton for five. Newspapers derive very slight benefit; the rates *via* Brindisi remain the same, *via* Southampton they are reduced to one anna.

WE would draw attention to the report in another column of the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Positive Life Assurance Company in London. The Chairman made a statement by authority of the Shareholders' Committee which is of the greatest importance to shareholders and policy-holders alike.

A CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary writes:—"Lord Carrington, I am told, has been 'tooling' about in his drag the Sikh officers who accompanied the Prince of Wales to England. The crowd are intensely amused at the exhibition, and follow the horses with shout for 'Sir Sailor,' no doubt mistaking the old sepoy for Sir Salar Jung."

DR. W. H. RUSSEL is engaged on an account of the Tour in India, and of the visits of the Prince of Wales to the Courts of Athens, Cairo, Madrid, Lisbon, &c. Mr. Sydney Hall, who accompanied H.R.H. as special artist, has received the Prince of Wales's sanction to illustrate the work, which will be published, early in the autumn, by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co.

THE Baboo who absconded from Dacca about five or six weeks ago with a large sum of money belonging to his partner, young Mr. Paniety, a hide merchant of that town, has, the local paper hears, been apprehended up-country. It is said he was arrested at Muttra in the Agra division, with Rs. 11,000 on him. He may be expected in Dacca for trial very shortly.

A NATIVE paper states that Sir W. Muir has lately obtained from Kashmir a manuscript of the Athorva Veda, supposed to be the oldest yet discovered. It is written in the Sarada character on birch bark, which has become quite brittle from age. It has been presented to the India Office Library, by whom it has been sent, through the German Embassy, to Professor Roth at Tubingen for examination.

THE appointment of the Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab has been offered to, and accepted by, Dr. H. W. Bellew, C. S. I., Surgeon to the Nepaul Residency. The *Civil and Military Gazette*, in making the announcement, remarks that, although the special work of Dr. Bellew will now be medical, yet we cannot but congratulate the Punjab on recovering the services of an officer who is so specially accomplished in the languages of the frontier; and whose knowledge both of the frontier tribes and Afghanistan may be at any time useful to the Government. At Katmandoo his special qualifications were absolutely thrown away.

ONE of the sights of the Philadelphia Exhibition is said to be a million pounds in gold, but that is quite a trifle to the amount of gold that may be seen in the vaults of the Bank of France at the present time. A correspondent writes to a London paper:—"It will surprise the majority of your readers to hear that the gold in the vaults of the Bank of France at the present moment exceeds 500 tons in weight—in other words, it weighs about as much as twenty locomotive engines of the first size. What were the treasures of Solomon or Crœsus to this? To trace the process by which this immense mass has as it were, gravitated to Paris, would be no easy task. 150,000*l.* weigh over a ton; 75,000,000*l.* would, therefore, weigh 500 tons."

THE New York *Nation*, in a note on the Royal Titles Bill and the title of Emperor, says, speaking of the strong hostile feeling in England:—"The depth of this feeling, and the amount of opposition it produced, have caused the Germans some amusement, and generally, perhaps, some surprise. Their more intelligent writers, however, perceive the true merits of the controversy, and analyse correctly the contrast between English mortification over Victoria's assuming the title of 'Empress' and German exultation over Wilhelm's taking on that of 'Kaiser.' In the latter case, the title was a pledge and a symbol of national integration and regeneration; in the former, a sign of no organic change whatever, but merely of a vulgar yearning for a sounding and showy appellation on the part of a chief ruler of a purely constitutional monarchy."

A PROJECT to introduce 40,000 Russian immigrants to Northern Australia is under discussion, and the colonies are evidently not particular as to the nationality of their immigrants. The other day a meeting was held at Sydney to take steps towards co-operating with an Italian society for promoting immigration from Italy, with a view to securing a share of the immigrants for New South Wales. The opinion was expressed that they would bring with them many industries adapted to the climate, and prove valuable citizens. South Australia already has numerous communities of German settlers, but the Government desires to attract more, and has commissioned the proprietors of the *Australische Zeitung*, published in that colony, to send 1,000 copies of the paper by each European mail, to be distributed in Germany for the promotion of immigration to South Australia. The *Zeitung* requests German colonists to forward the addresses of suitable persons in the Fatherland, and particularly of social clubs and friendly associations.

Do the military authorities always take sufficient care in despatching their "insanes" first to the ports, and then to England? In the former of these respects, the *Englishman* believes, more care has been exercised of late years; but there is yet room for improvement in the provision that is made for the safe conduct of mad soldiers on the voyage home. Recently the B. I. S. N. ship Java put in at Aden, having on board ten "military insanes." It will scarcely be believed, but we are well assured that the only guard for these poor fellows was a single private, who had himself been insane only six months before. This arrangement gave scope to very lively proceedings during the voyage from Bombay, and did not conduce to the comforts of other passengers on board, one of whom appears to have preferred a formal complaint to the Aden authorities, because of the imperfectly guarded madmen. The inadequacy of the supervision was admitted by the medical or other duly empowered officer at Aden—and the Resident took the sensible step of putting two sound-headed soldiers on board to escort the melancholy party to England. There must have been some laxity at Bombay in this instance.

THE Calcutta *Statesman* supplies the following information:—"In a work on the Aralo Caspian region just published, Major Herbert Wood puts forward a theory which is especially interesting in connection with a plan lately broached for a uniting the Caspian with the Black Sea, and so gradually refilling the former. Major Wood's researches—and they are very minute and careful—have led him to the belief that the Black Sea, the Caspian, and the Aral Lake were formerly connected as part of a great inland fresh water sea, having an outlet towards the Arctic Ocean. Of this he finds abundant traces, and he goes on to show that a small change in the present world would bring about the same state of things once more. If the outlet of the Bosphorus were closed to a height of two hundred and twenty feet above sea level, Asia Minor, with her steep northern coasts, would not suffer much, but the waters of the Black Sea would gradually rise over the South Russian steppes and the Danubian plains. At the moderate height of twenty-three feet above the present sea level they would begin to escape by the line of the Manytsch into the Caspian, which would become gradually filled. They would then flood the country between the Caspian and the Aral by way of the Emba steppes on the north-east and the Balkhan Bay on the south-east of the Caspian, avoiding the elevated plateau of the Ust-Ust."

MR. FRANK A. NASH writes to the *Times*, (June 1):—"Will you kindly allow me to give your readers a short description of an interesting event which occurred at the London Docks on Thursday, being the capture of a large 'boa constrictor,' on board the ship Surprise, which has just arrived from Port Natal laden with wool and hides. It appears that, while at the Port she went within the bar to load, being a small vessel, and consequently was close to the bush. One evening, after her cargo had been shipped, while the crew were having a little jollification among themselves, one of the sailors, who happened to possess a concertina, was playing various tunes for the amusement of his companions. It is supposed that the music attracted the 'boa' on board, and being disturbed it must have found its way into the hold as the hatches were off at the time, and concealed itself among the cargo, as it was not discovered till the ship was well on her voyage home. When she arrived in dock the question arose as to how it was to be captured, but, with the assistance of Mr. Jamrach, it was successfully accomplished. I have seen the reptile and I should think it is about eight or nine feet in length, and as thick as the calf of a man's leg. It has existed during the voyage on rats and other vermin, with which, I am informed, the vessel swarmed while at Port Natal, and now there is not a rat to be seen in any part of the vessel, so that in future it may be thought desirable to ship a 'boa constrictor' instead of other animals to catch the vermin."

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 15th June 1876, that the monsoon appears to have set in throughout the greater part of Madras, Bombay south of the Nerbudda, Coorg, British Burma, and the Eastern and Central districts of Bengal. There are signs of its approach in the Central Provinces, and it is said to have set in at Benares, but as no rain is reported to have fallen this appears doubtful. In Madras the fall has been copious in Malabar and fair in the Northern districts, but deficient in the South-Eastern tracts; prospects are satisfactory. Some rain has fallen in Mysore, where more is much wanted. In Sind the river is high and *Kharif* cultivation is beginning. In Guzerat there has been no rain, but it has fallen throughout Khandesh, the Deccan districts, and the Southern Mahratta Country. In the Central Provinces there have been showers in many districts, and in Berar fair rain has fallen. None is reported from Rajputana or Central India. In Bengal the fall has been abundant in the Eastern and Central districts, deficient in Orissa, and partial in Chota Nagpore. No rain has fallen in Purneah and most of the districts of Behar; in Chumparun there has been a good fall; agricultural operations are progressing actively. No rain is reported from the North-Western Provinces (except showers at Almora), Oudh, or the Punjab. In Assam the rain continues and prospects are good. In Burma the amount of rainfall is not given, but it is said to have been insufficient at Rangoon and Bassein.

THE *Hindu Patriot* says:—Next year will probably see changes in high places throughout India. The additional year given to Sir Henry Davies, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, will, we believe, expire in March next, and probably he will be succeeded by Sir Lewis Pelly or Mr. Aitchison. The time of Sir Phillip Wodehouse, we believe, will also be up. Sir William Muir goes in November next, but we have not heard who will succeed him. If the appointment be given to an Indian Civilian, probably Mr. R. B. Chapman has the best chance. Sir John Strachey goes home immediately, as he is suffering from an affection of the eyes. The fact is he should have gone long ere this, as he is unfortunately dependant upon the secretaries for his work. We do not credit the rumour that Sir Richard Temple retires in March next, for we do not believe that he will leave India without settling the Rent Question, which he has taken up so zealously. We have, however, reasons to think that it is not unlikely that Sir Stuart Hogg may resign the service in March next. To this long list the *Indian Daily News* adds the name of Lord Lytton. Our contemporary says:—"Rumours have been current in various quarters as to the intended retirement of Lord Lytton at the close of the present year. We have good grounds for stating that His Lordship may not retire so early as rumour has indicated; but we should be surprised if there be not a change in the Viceregal office before the close of 1877. Calcutta may not be a paradise in the hot season; but it is not a little remarkable that the death rate is then generally at its lowest. Simla has not proved to be altogether a sanitarium for its yearly visitors; and in this case, Calcutta can scarcely be held responsible if the Viceroy has not been as robust as people would like him to be."

THE *Pioneer*, in the course of a long article endeavouring to illustrate the serious importance of getting the Indian Marine Service organised on a proper footing, put under the executive control of competent officers, and subjected to some intelligent supervision at headquarters which may guard the Government from the extravagant waste of stores and misdirection of energy which, there is reason to believe, goes on at present, makes the following remarks:—"An I. G. S., or Indian Government ship, to begin with, is a vessel *sui generis*, which the collective wisdom of Lloyds could not classify. It is not a man-of-war, and it is not a merchant ship. It is very often a yacht, but then it is just as likely to be a collier, or a tug, especially if any little jobs can be promoted in that way. It is not under the control of any department in particular. Master Attendants at dockyards may perhaps be in the habit of giving orders to its officers, but it is just as likely that these may correspond with the collector of some sea-coast district near which they happen to be stationed, or with the military secretary to the Government of India, or with the chief of the Agricultural Department. They would, for example, be connected with the Agricultural Department if they happened to be primarily concerned with marine surveys. The association of ideas here we believe to be that the officer at the head of the Agricultural Department knows more about sea birds than any other man living and once dwelt upon the coast of Norfolk. As for the ships which come under the Military Department, wild speculation points to the fact that the Secretary once made a boat voyage from Calcutta to Allahabad, as the explanation of this arrangement. However, it really matters very little as the I. G. ships are situated at present, what department manages them, inasmuch as no department can have any legal right to do so at all. We have already explained that for the last ten years the Government of India has been intermittently asking for parliamentary authority to pass naval articles of war, and so give its marine a recognised status; but in the absence of this authority which has never been given, there is no discipline of any kind—military, naval, or civil—on board its ships. Even, therefore, if an Indian Admiralty was created to-morrow, it could but rule over a marine chaos, however admirably it might be constituted itself."

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 2ND JUNE.

THE dethronement of Abdul Aziz has greatly mitigated the uneasy feeling which prevailed when I last wrote. The new Sultan has already pledged himself to carry out the reforms demanded of his predecessor, and as the new Ministers are the most able men of the Empire, and the Softas are bent upon raising Turkey from the slough into which she has fallen, there is real hope that the sick man will once again rally. Turkey's condition, indeed, has on several prior occasions appeared far more hopeless than it is at present, and her only pressing danger now proceeds from the malign and meddling influence of Russia, and from the encouragement which that Power openly gives to the insurgents. The news of the dethronement of the Sultan was received in St. Petersburg with absolute consternation. The opposition of England and the determined attitude convinced by the despatch of our great iron-clad fleet to the mouth of the Dardannelles had been a heavy facer to Russia, but the change of monarchs is a knock down blow. Elsewhere the news has created satisfaction. France and Italy, staggered by the action of England, are delighted at an occurrence which will give them an opportunity of withdrawing from the anomalous position in which they had hastily and foolishly placed themselves. Austria is glad of breathing time, and while the Berlin official press at present keeps silence, the influential *Cologne Gazette* published an article yesterday congratulating England warmly upon her dignified attitude, and at the justification which its protests against hurried action had received by the event at Constantinople. "Russia," says the *Gazette*, "despising the Paris Treaty of 1856 has again made herself the protector of all the malcontent population in Turkey, and Europe is so disunited and crushed that she dares not even in theory oppose the old Muraschikoff insolence. England alone speaks openly and in a manly style, opposed to Russia. English statesmen do not feign to believe in Russia's pretended affectionate intentions in reference to the maintenance of Turkey. They call it in plain terms an illtreatment of Turkey that Servians and Montenegrins should be allowed to support the insurgents and be an inexhaustible source of revolt, while Turkey is prevented from waging war against Servia and Montenegro. Furthermore they say freely that Russia is but exaggerating reforms for the purpose of encouraging the insurgents and hastening the dissolution of Turkey." These utterances on the part of the most influential journal in Germany shows that there is at least a very strong party in Germany who are hostile to Prince Bismark's policy of keeping friends with Russia by following her lead blindly in her aims at the destruction of Turkey, and it is probable that this party will increase now that time is given for reflection. It is admitted on all sides that the Note of the five Powers can no longer be presented, and that a fair trial must be given to the new régime Russia is for the time paralysed, and there is every hope now that the general conflagration, which a week since appeared to be on the point of blazing out, is now indefinitely disposed. An advantage of the affair has been that it has called attention to the state of defence of Gibraltar and Malta. The process of arming those strongholds with great guns has gone on so languidly for years that neither one nor the other has pieces in position which could render their harbours secure from an attack by a heavily armed ironclad of the first class. The armaments are now being pushed forward with great activity at both fortresses, and they will ere long be secure from attack. Great numbers of extra hands have been taken on at our home dockyards and immense exertions are being made to get the vessels now in the stocks ready for launching at the earliest possible date. The efforts of England are, no doubt, as Mr. Disraeli said last night in the House, directed to keeping the peace, but guardians of the peace not unfrequently find themselves involved in desperate encounters, and Government is evidently determined to be as far as possible prepared for the contingency.

The War Secretary has announced in answer to questions in the House that it is not, and never was, proposed to mobilize the two army corps upon a war footing. Military men are naturally asking what there is in the meaning of the term mobilization. If, as it appears, all that is to be done is to take the troops out of barracks and to encamp them by brigades on a variety of commons and other waste places, what possible benefit can be derived from it? The whole business is a discreditable fiasco, and if the thing was not to be done properly it should never have been attempted.

At a meeting of the United Service Institute an interesting discussion took place on the question of "assistance to wounded in war." The paper of the evening was read by Mr. S. Moore, who described the Prussian system and contrasted it with our own. The Prussian act upon the principle of leaving their wounded behind them in large field hospitals, while we carry our wounded with the army. In the British service 27 ambulance waggons are required for each brigade, while in the Prussian there are only 6 to a division of two brigades. The Prussian division has four movable field hospitals containing 800 beds with a reserve of two field hospitals with 400 beds. Our 27 ambulance waggons are supplemented by two field hospitals, and a reserve of one and three quarter field hospital in which there is only shelter for very severely wounded men, the rest being taken in the ambulances. This is our system, but the means of working it are almost wholly wanting. The number of men required as hospital orderlies and bearers was 2,195 for each army corps, upon a war footing. Our army hospital corps is only 1,500 men, insufficient for the needs of a single army corps. No one would dream of proposing that the hospital staff corps should be raised to the strength of 20,000 men, but at the same time it is very desirable that there should be some settled reserve for the great increase of the corps which would be necessary in war. It is acknowledged on all hands that it is most desirable that wounded men should be carried to the rear as soon as possible, and it is absolutely necessary that there should be sufficient attendants in the hospitals. At the same time it is equally desirable that an army should not be weakened in battle by detaching combatants to carry wounded men to the rear, or afterwards by leaving behind combatants as hospital attendants. In the worst days of the Crimea when every man was required at the front, we had nearly, if not quite, a thousand men engaged as orderlies in the hospitals of Balaclava and Scutari. Mr. Moore's suggestion was that we should draw upon the volunteer forces, in case of war, for our hospital staff, six men from each volunteer company would supply a total of 10,482 men as bearers in the field. Colonel Loyd Lindsay thought that the volunteers would be able and willing to answer to such a call, and Generals Sir W. Codrington and Cavanagh, and others who took part in the discussion, approved of the suggestion, all agreeing upon the importance of something being done in the matter. That an army can always be kept on a war footing is impossible, but at least all in peace time should be theoretically prepared for war. The scheme by which the Transport, Supply, and Medical Services could be enlarged to a war footing should be carefully considered and settled, just as they are considered and settled in Germany. Were the directors of stores, of transport or of the medical department of that Empire told that the army was to be put on a war footing in a week's time, they would simply take their papers and lists from their pigeon-holes, send out a number of telegraphic messages and letters, and everything and every one would turn up at the various rendezvous without excitement, bustle or confusion. In a similar case we should begin to discuss the primary question of how the various branches of the service were to be increased, and the authorities would find themselves without scheme, plan, or purpose, much less organization. It is certainly strange as well as lamentable that the most business-like people of the world should in matters connected with our services behave rather like thoughtless children than like sensible men.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, Captain W. B. Andrews, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr J Brewer
Mr T G Skardon
Lieut-Col G M Payne
Mrs H W Barrow
Mr Francy Lean
Mr L Jones
Mr Griffen
Mr White.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr E Drummond
Mr F Culling Carr
Lieut W Hill
Mr H Baring Lawford
Mr G H Simmons
Mr H B Medlicott
Mr Pestonjee Jamsetjee
Mr McFarlane.

FOR VENICE.

The Hon Mr Justice Jackson
For Suez.—Mr G A Jung.
For Aden.—Lieut Braddon.
Mr C Kapp

OUR CIVIC RULERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"A Ratepayer" in your paper of this morning criticises your first article on the Bombay Municipality, and offers some remarks as to the way in which the present Act should be amended. As far as I am able to judge, the taxation of the city is placed on a fair and equitable basis, and, if anything, the house-owners are the largest tax-payers, and it is but fair that they should not be so much ill-used.

There is no clique either in the Corporation or the Town Council that governs the affairs of the Bombay Municipality. Every question that has of late been before either body has been fairly discussed and considered; and during the last two years or so, large measures for the improvement of the city and its water supply have been adopted after careful consideration.

The time is near at hand when the ratepayers can suggest any amendment they please to the Legislative Council when the present Act goes before that body for revision as framed by the Town Council and its Committee. The elective system was asked by the ratepayers themselves, and if it be found not to work in harmony with their views, they have to thank themselves for the same.

There is one mistake into which your correspondent has unwittingly fallen. He says there are a few native members who are elected quite independently of the clique, to whom he refers rather sneeringly, and names Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and three or four others. Now, I know as a matter of fact that Mr. Nowrojee and his flatteres had sedulously worked to obtain a decent number of votes for himself and the Hon. Mr. Rogay at the last general election. Mr. Rogay then worked for Mr. N. F. to get him into the Town Council. Then, again, Mr. Nowrojee has, by his silly and tedious harangues, lost all influence,—if he ever had any,—both in the Corporation and the Town Council. I know also that Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy would disdain to be bracketed with him or men of his stamp. Mr. Nanabhoy has for the last four or five years steadily worked his way up in the estimation of the general public, as every candid reader must have observed from the published reports of proceedings of the Town Council and the Corporation. If it be admitted that Mr. Nanabhoy sways the destinies of the Bombay Municipality, it is not saying a small thing for his energy and pluck. Whereas Mr. Nowrojee by his conduct against Government and its officers, has so much alienated himself that at present he is quite powerless in all public questions.

Your correspondent does some injustice to Mr. Pedder when he says that the so-called landlords' association holds the Corporation in chains, and the Commissioner in fetters, for that officer has hitherto acted quite independently and in a manner free of all extraneous influence; at the same time he has always consulted the Town Council even in matters where their consent is not required. A. B.

June 22.

OFFICIAL NEWS REPORT FROM ADEN.

FROM 7TH TO 14TH JUNE.

It is reported from Hoodeida that the Mosher had ordered two regiments to hold themselves in readiness to march, but their destination was not known.

Fever is very prevalent at Hoodeida.

A Turkish regiment of infantry with two guns under Sulliman Novroe Pasha, the Mootasrif of Taez, marched through Kataba to the Shawool district which lies between Dhalia and Kataba, bordering the Upper Yafar country, and subdued it.

The people of Shawool are an independent tribe: they yielded without resistance. It is stated the Turks will continue their conquest up to Al Baida beyond the Upper Yafar.

The s. s. Galatea burnt on the 7th June, it is feared is a complete wreck.

(Sd.) G. R. GOODFELLOW,
Acting Resident, Aden

IT is rumoured that only one man in sixty knows how to gracefully slant himself against a lamp-post and blow up a street-car for not being in time.

IMMENSE footprints were recently found about a house on Laurel Hill, and it is thought some Windham County girls were trying to commit a burglary there during the night.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

A TRAIN on the Northern road ran into a cow the other day. It didn't hurt the cow, but it threw the engine off the track. People accustomed to the best stock furnished in the boarding houses of this section express much surprise at the slight damage done to the train. —*Norwich Bulletin.*

BOMBAY.

A VAGRANT.—A Maltese, named Paulo Villa, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

WILFUL TRESPASS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Parsee, named Framjee Jehangeer, was fined Rs. 20 by Mr. Nana Morojee, for wilful trespass on the premises of Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee.

PERJURY.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. M. Hancock, a warder of H. M.'s Common Jail, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a summons against a Marwaree, named Suja Hurnath, with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding in respect of a recent case heard in the Small Causes Court, filed by the accused against the complainant.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 5th June 1876 was Rs. 50,92,574; add silver received during the week Rs. 4,40,512. The sum of Rs. 6,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 49,33,086. There is in addition 6,10,887 rupees worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

A SUMMARY SUIT.—At the High Court yesterday, a summary suit brought by the New Colaba Company against Coorjee Sewjee was heard before Mr. Justice Green. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the plaintiffs; there was no appearance for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover money due on a promissory note dated 20th January 1876. The claim being proved, his Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 2,265, with interest and costs Rs. 270.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 20th June, was 356, being 7 more than in the preceding week, 10 less than the total of the week ending 22nd June 1875, and 34 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week, 250 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The deaths from small-pox were 19, or 6 less than last week, against 9 in the corresponding week of last year, and an average of 22 in the preceding five years. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 27·27.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An adjourned special general meeting of the Municipal Corporation was fixed to be held at the Municipal offices yesterday afternoon to receive the report of the committee appointed to make a local inspection of Chewoolwady with reference to a drain in which locality a dispute had arisen between Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, solicitor, and the Municipal authorities. There was, however, no *quorum* at the appointed time; and there being no likelihood of one being obtained, the Chairman, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, adjourned the meeting until Tuesday next at 2-30 P.M.

A HINDOO SWINDLER OF Rs. 10,000.—This case, which was set down for hearing yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in which Dyall Urkah, Narotumdas Purshotumdas, Rao Sahib Balla Sahib, and Ramsing Mungulsing stand charged with theft of currency notes of the value of Rs. 10,000, and also with aiding and abetting the said offence, together with six other Hindoos with being parties to and cognizant of the theft of the said Rs. 10,000, preferred against them by Inderjee Narronjee. It was intimated to His Worship that some of the accused have not as yet been arrested and others against whom summonses had been granted had not been served. Consequently the Magistrate postponed the hearing of the case to the 30th instant, and directed that such of the accused as had been arrested should be allowed to be held to bail on finding substantial security.

NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.—There was a great row in a bootmaker's shop in the Fort yesterday morning. The story is that a Mr. Morton is the real proprietor of the goods and chattels in the shop over the door of which the name R. Partridge appears in large letters, each side of the door being adorned with a representation of a boot of enormous proportions. Mr. Morton, who regarded Mr. Partridge as his foreman, wished to inspect his property and the books, but Mr. Partridge told him that the business was his own, and that he (Morton) had nothing to do with it. A scuffle ensued and Mr. Partridge called in the assistance of the police. Four European members of the force responded to the call, but they all said they could do nothing whilst the fight went on inside the house, but if they would come outside they would soon put an end to the matter. Eventually Mr. Morton removed a large portion of the goods and the shop was closed during the day. The differences are not settled yet, we believe.

AN ACTION TO RECOVERY DAMAGES IN A BOAT COLLISION.—Yesterday, at the Small Causes Court, before the Acting Second Judge, Mr. J. L. Warden, Captain Irving, of the B. I. S. N. Company's steamship Dacca, sought to recover the sum of Rs. 310 from Thakore Jairam 'Sewjee, the owner of a cargo boat, being the amount of expenses incurred by the plaintiff for repairing and surveying a boat belonging to the s. s. Dacca, which was damaged by defendant's cargo boat coming in collision with her on the 15th inst, and also (this defendant) Thakore Jairam Sewjee sought to recover from Captain Irving Rs. 120 for damages sustained by defendant, Captain Irving, detaining the licence of the cargo boat for six days. The latter case was gone into and the judgment was reserved to the 28th instant until the hearing of the suit of the captain against the cargo boat owner, which was postponed to that date. Captain Irving appeared in person and Mr. Bomonjee Perozeshaw (of Messrs. Mooljee and Bomanjee) appeared on behalf of Thakore Jairam Sewjee.

DEATH OF RUTTUNSING JADOWROW MALLAGAUMKAR.—On the 16th instant, the Jaghirdar Ruttunsing Jadowrow Mallagaumkar died at his residence after a very long illness. He is said to be about ninety years of age. He left a heir to the Jaghir.—*Poona Observer.*

THE POONA EXHIBITION OF 1876.—The Poona Exhibition, which has been opened since the 11th instant, is sadly in need of patronage, and we doubt not but that the charitably disposed portion of the Poona community will be prompt in extending a helping hand in that direction, particularly when they are made aware of the fact that the proceeds are devoted to laudable purposes; we therefore trust that the example set by our esteemed Collector and Magistrate, Mr. G. Norman, will be followed by the Municipal authorities and others. The admission fee is moderate.—*Id.*

THE SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE PORT TRUSTEES.

J. A. SHEPHERD VS. THE PORT TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY.

THE suit brought by Mr. J. A. Shepherd against the Port Trustees to recover Rs. 20,000 for damages sustained by reason of the publication of two resolutions passed by the defendants derogatory of the plaintiff's character as a mail contractor, &c., was called on again yesterday before Mr. Justice Green at the High Court. Mr. Gill and Mr. C. Turner, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate General, with Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. C. Mathews, Superintendent of the Steam Factory Government Dockyard, was cross-examined by Mr. Gill more than half the day as to the charges made for repairs and other work at the Government Dockyard, as to the different items of the estimate of Rs. 3,000 prepared by him for repairs to the Dromedary, &c.

Mr. W. G. Hall, a member of the firm of W. Nicol and Co., and a member of the Port Trust, said that in February 1875 he had ceased to be a member of the Harbour and Pilotage Board. He was made aware at the meeting of the Trustees of the papers connected with Mr. Shepherd's case. It appeared to witness there were only two courses open to the Trustees—namely, to accept the *ultimatum* offered by Mr. Shepherd or to go to law. Witness voted with the majority of the Trustees: in fact, the resolution was passed unanimously. In passing that resolution, witness thought that the Trustees had been dealt with by Mr. Shepherd in an arbitrary manner, and that there was a danger of going to law in case of differences arising in future. In such transactions witness thought it was very undesirable to go to law. Nothing further passed in witness's mind at the time of passing the resolution. He surely did not intend to injure Mr. Shepherd in any way.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—At that moment witness did not know that Mr. Shepherd was a contractor with Government. He was not aware that the B. I. S. N. Company, of which his firm are agents, had tendered for the steam ferry contracts. The resolution was not passed with a view to show that Mr. Shepherd was an unfair dealer, with whom transactions ought to be avoided by Government. If such a resolution was passed with regard to the B. I. S. N. Company; witness did not think it would injure the company's it would make them more careful. It was stated that Mr. Shepherd had refused to listen to any of the propositions made to him on behalf of the Trustees; and considering all the circumstances, witness thought that Mr. Shepherd had dealt with them in a very arbitrary manner.

Further evidence was taken, and the Court adjourned until to-day.

THE man who painted Patience as a healthy-looking female perched on a chunk of sandstone, never saw an editor chewing the end of a pencil, whilst three compositors stood in the background yelling for copy.—*Brooksville Jeffersonian.*

THE BANDORA INFANTICIDE CASE.

THE hearing of this case was continued yesterday, before Mr. Coghlan, Judge, at the Tanna Sessions Court. Mr. Ramchunder Trimbak, prosecuted; Mr. Kirkpatrick, barrister, with Mr. Narayen Moreshwur, appeared for the first prisoner Dinbai; and Mr. Branson, barrister, (instructed by Mr. Pestonjee) represented Maneckbai. Savitree, the nurse, was undefended.

Mr Branson cross-examined Manoo, the midwife, whose evidence in chief was taken on the previous day. She said she was in the house, when she was called to attend on Dinbai, for about an hour. Jaijee and Gulbai, the daughters of Dinbai, were in the house while she was there. She was called to the house just before dawn.

Gulbai, Dinbai's daughter, said she was awakened on the morning of the 16th of April, about three or four o'clock, by her mother calling her and telling her to bring Anjoo. She went with Raghoo Malee to call Anjoo. Anjoo went with her, and entered the room where her mother lay, but she did not go inside herself at that time. There was no child in the house when she went out; but when she returned with Anjoo, and Anjoo entered the room, she knew a child had been born. She heard it crying. No one was in the room at first except Anjoo and her mother, but Anjoo said she was afraid to be there alone, and asked her to go and call another woman named Kasee. She went with the gardener's wife to call Kasee, and Kasee told her to go back, and she would follow with Manoo. She returned to the house, and soon afterwards, Manoo and Kasee came in, and both of them went to her mother's room. Manoo and Kasee were a quarter of an hour in the room, with Anjoo, and her mother. They then went away, and Savitree went into the room. While Manoo and Kasee were there, she and her sister carried some water into the room. Savitree, who lived in an outhouse in the garden, went into the house of her own accord. When she went into the room, she saw an infant lying by her mother's side. Her mother was lying insensible on the ground; when she spoke to her, she did not answer. Anjoo and Savitree remained with her mother, about a quarter of an hour after Kasee and Manoo went away; and afterwards Maneckbai came in. Maneckbai was the wife of the schoolmaster, and a friend of her mother, and during the night she had been sent for. That was told her by her sister. It was about half past six or seven o'clock when Maneckbai came. Maneckbai asked her if her mother had been confined, and on being told that she had, said the child must be killed according to their religion. She and Maneckbai then went into the room where her mother was lying as if dead on the floor, with the child by her side. Maneckbai called Savitree, and when she came, told her to kill the child. Savitree refused, but Maneckbai offered her two rupees, and she then stuffed some cloth in the child's mouth and pressed her fingers on its throat when it cried out. She (the witness) cried out to them not to kill the child, and ran out of the room. All the time her mother lay insensible on the floor. Maneckbai came out of the room about five or six minutes after she went out herself. She did not speak to her and did not go back into the room. Maneckbai did not speak to her mother at all while

either Power its legitimate position. He says he neither fears Russia nor was Russia disquieted by a recent utterance of his touching the new Indian title of the Queen. He says that Russia is perfectly aware of England's determination to maintain her influence in India, and regards it as compatible with a continuance of friendly relations between London and St. Petersburg. He also admits that Russian conquests in Central Asia are as great a benefit for the conquered as are British conquests in India. This is quite true and only what we have been asserting all along. A good many English papers, too, have been proclaiming it for some time past, and we are now indebted to the Premier for repeating the fact in Parliament and on behalf of Her Majesty's Cabinet. But Mr. Disraeli's statement is important from more points of view than one. It has been contended by many that, though England and Russia may have no direct reason to fall out in Asia, such an event may be brought on by differences in Europe. Without caring to discuss the value of this opinion, we think it needs no proof that operations in Asia would be too difficult for England as well as Russia to be resolved upon in the event of a European war. Moreover, after what Mr. Disraeli has said, we cannot perceive any likelihood of Russia and Great Britain going to war with each other in Europe. If the British Premier assures us that the two countries have never been on more friendly terms than they are now, we certainly are justified in concluding that there is no occasion for alarm about the consequences of Turkish events. Notwithstanding all that has been said concerning the secret intentions of Russia in the East, it was owing to the British and Russian Ambassadors at Constantinople that the Sultan adopted a pacific policy towards Montenegro. Never was the co-operation of the Great Powers for the preservation of peace stronger than at the present moment. While the blood of the Herzegovinese is still being shed in the field, a mysterious change of Cabinet occurs at Belgrade and Bucharest, and serious difficulties seem to be coming on. All, however, will go well if the Powers are united and harmony prevails between Britons and Russians."

The second article gratefully accepts Mr. Disraeli's declaration that there is no occasion for Russia or England either to enter into agreements respecting their present and future policy in Asia. The article culminates in the promise that in Russia Chauvinists like M. Terentieff—the anti-English author quoted by Mr. Cochrane—will never have any appreciable influence upon the politics of the Government. It were to be wished, the *Moscow Gazette* adds, that as much could be said of England.

H. M. S. THE SULTAN.

(Times.)

The Sultan, 12, armour plated ship, Captain the Duke of Edinburgh, which had been inspected by the Port Admiral at Portsmouth on Friday, sailed from Spithead at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning for a cruise in the Mediterranean and the East. Since her refit and the few changes which have been made in her trim, the Sultan may be regarded as the handsomest ironclad in the Navy. Her rig has been slightly altered, and for the better so far as appearance is concerned. Instead of the square rig of a ship she has received the less cumbrous equipment of a bark—a change which has necessitated the reduction of the topmasts by about six feet and the fitting of a new mizenmast and appurtenances, the yards of course, being dispensed with. The stowage of the iron ballast has also been re-adjusted, by which means she has been made to set more by the stern than formerly. With these and a few trivial alterations, the work which has been done on board the ship may be classed under the head of repairs. Having been five years previously in commission, with only occasional dockings during the time, the wear and tear to her hull and machinery which required to be made good was considerable. It was found necessary extensively to repair the boilers, particularly in the neighbourhood of the furnaces, overhaul the engines, and refit all the watertight doors and sluice valves. The ventilation of the ship has been much improved by leading ventilating pipes from the cabins on the lower deck into trunks which terminate in the mizen mast, by removing the fore bulkhead on the half deck which interrupted the free circulation of the air, and by fitting ventilating louvres in the bulkheads of the captain's cabin. The gun gear has also been put into an efficient condition, and new patent electric-firing apparatus has been introduced. The old wooden chock carriages, of the saluting battery have been replaced by iron carriages, whereby the movement of the pieces is more readily effected. The accommodation and ventilation of the sick-bay have been increased; the decks has been repaired, caulked, and pitched; additional lockers have been provided on the lower deck for the convenience of the crew; new arms of the improved pattern have been supplied, and a handsome 12-oared captain's gally and a steam gig, to be used as a despatch boat, have been added to the ordinary boat equipment of the ship. In fact, the Sultan has been sent to sea in a thoroughly efficient condition for a two years' term of foreign service, and is an unique example of her class of fighting ships.

GAINSBOROUGH'S "DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE."

(Times.)

The picture which had already become famous for having been sold for 10,100 guineas (£10,605), the highest price ever paid at an auction for a portrait, has now been rendered still more so by having been stolen from the gallery in which it had only recently been placed for exhibition, known as the New British Institution, No. 39a, Old Bond-street. The greatest excitement arose in the neighbourhood when it became known yesterday morning, soon after 7 o'clock, that this extraordinary and daring robbery had been committed. The large printed placards in the windows inviting attention to the picture were soon surrounded by little crowds, who read with no small astonishment the written notice that during the night some malicious person had cut the picture from the frame and stolen it. From inquiries made on the spot it was found that the picture had been very neatly cut from the stretching frame after it had been removed from the gilt frame in which it hung against the wall near the window above the doorway on the first floor. The stretching frame was seen leaning against a sofa opposite the now empty gilt frame, and it showed that no unpractised hand had operated upon the canvas as the picture itself had been completely removed, living nothing but the clean cut canvas at the edges on which it had been mounted when lined. The gilt frame had the nails simply bent back and not extracted, so that the thief or thieves lost no time in needless trouble. The apartment in which the picture was exhibited showed scarcely any marks of what had been done, beyond some crumpling of the drapery hung in front of the picture. This room is not more than 10ft. square, having only one window opening into Bond-street, the other being blocked and covered with cloth hangings like the walls of the room. A passage opens on to it from the large gallery where the water-colour drawings are hung belonging to Messrs. Agnew. But the one window was found open about two feet, and on examining the lead outside there was distinctly visible the mark of a nailed shoe. This window had no blind to it, consequently if any light had been used during the work of the thieves it would in all probability have been noticed by the policemen in the street, who were aware that no one resided in the house after the doors were closed and the premises left locked up for the night. It appears that a porter was employed by Messrs. Agnew to see to the fastening of the doors, and that the same person was intrusted with the opening of the doors in the morning. As far as is at present known, all the doors were found fastened as they had been left. The window, however, would enable the thief to drop his booty in the shape of a roll of very moderate size into the hands of a confederate, and the opportunity of doing this without the observation of the police would be a matter of tolerably easy accomplishment with the aid of others, concerned in the plan. It is conjectured that some one having entered the exhibition-room as a visitor, contrived to secrete himself in some part of the premises; but, having succeeded in putting the picture into the hands of the other thief by the window, it is difficult to see how he could himself escape without detection, whether in the night by the window or after the place was opened in the morning. There are, however, two entrances to the house, one from the street, the other by a side door opening into a yard through which persons on various occupations pass to some stables and a shoeing forge. This side door is connected by a narrow and dark passage with the principal entrance from the street, so that a person might contrive to escape being seen here, and quietly slip out when the porter had unlocked the door and gone to attend to any other duty. These matters, however, are in the hands of Mr. Superintendent Williamson, of the Police, and the detectives, and as we learn that with his advice Messrs. Agnew have offered the large reward of £1,000 for information leading to the recovery of the stolen picture, some speedy intelligence may be looked for. It must be tolerably evident that such a robbery was not contrived with the view of selling the picture, as that would be a thing next to impossible, and the mere offer of it would be certain to bring the thieves to detection in almost any part of the world. The description of the picture given at the time of the sale and the engraving in the *Illustrated News* must have made it known far and wide.

It is very rarely that a robbery of valuable pictures in this way has been attempted, and rarely, if ever, we believe, without discovery in the end. Many will remember how several pictures were cut from the frames and stolen from the Earl of Suffolk's collection about 25 years ago. These the thieves were not able to turn into money, and at last they gave up the attempt, being compelled in order to escape detection to hide away their plunder under one of the arches of Blackfriars Bridge, where the pictures were at length discovered and restored to their owner. In another remarkable instance, which occurred about two years ago only, the miscreants who cut the figure of St. Anthony from the great picture by Murillo, in the Cathedral of Seville, were in the attempt to sell the figure in New York, and convicted and punished. The picture has recently been completely and very ably restored with the figure of the saint replaced. The famous "Vierge Coupee" of Marshal Soult's gallery was the picture from which it was said an officer cut the figures of the Virgin and Child before it had been taken by the Marshal as his prize. For many years the picture remained in the Soult Gallery with a modern Virgin and Child supplied in place of Murillo's and was sold in this state, eventually, by a most felicitous piece of good fortune, coming into the possession of a gentleman who happened long before to have purchased the real Virgin and Child of Murillo belonging to it. In the present case it is to be hoped that a picture of such remarkable notoriety and interest will be recovered uninjured, and the audacious thief or thieves brought to justice.

Messrs. H. and J. Jacobs write to us from 12, Old Bond-street, W. :—"No doubt the public will be greatly surprised on hearing of the robbery of the famous picture 'The Duchess of Devonshire.' Being inhabitants of Bond-streets, and having property of our own we are at a loss to know how such a daring robbery could have been effected without the knowledge of the police, and of a watchman who is paid by the various tradesmen to protect their property."

MR. GLADSTONE ON RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

(Daily Telegraph.)

In the *Contemporary Review* for June there is a paper by Mr. Gladstone on "The Courses of Religious Thought." Promising that there are many who do not fall "clean" into any of the groups of his chart, Mr. Gladstone maps out the religious world as follows:

I. Those who accept the Papal monarchy, or the Ultramontane school. II. Those who, rejecting the Papal monarchy, believe in the visibility of the Church; or the historical school. III. Those who rejecting the Papal monarchy and the visibility of the Church, believe in the great central dogmas of the Christian system, the Trinity, and the Incarnation. These will be here termed the Protestant Evangelical school. IV. Those who professedly rejecting all known expressions of dogma are nevertheless believers in a moral Governor of the universe, and in a state of probation for mankind, whether annexing or not annexing to this belief any of the particulars of the Christian system, either doctrinal or moral. These I denominate the Theistic school. V. The Negative school. Negative, that is to say, as to thought which can be called religious in the most usual sense. Under this head I am obliged to place a number of schemes, of which the adherents may resent the collocation. They are so placed on the ground that they agree in denying categorically, or else in declining to recognise or affirm, the reign of a moral governor or providence, and the existence of a state of discipline or probation. To this aggregate seem to belong—1, scepticism; 2, atheism; 3, agnosticism; 4, secularism; 5, (revived) paganism; 6, materialism; 7, pantheism; 8, positivism."

Scrutation Mr. Gladstone discusses these systems. He says the besetting causes of weakness in Ultramontanism are:

"(1) Its hostility to mental freedom at large; (2) its incompatibility with the thought and movement of modern civilisation; (3) its pretensions against the State; (4) its pretensions against parental and conjugal rights; (5) its jealousy, abated in some quarters, of the free circulation and use of the Holy Scripture; (6) the *de facto* alienation of the educated mind of the countries in which it prevails; (7) its detrimental effects on the comparative strength and morality of the States in which it has sway; (8) its tendency to sap veracity in the individual mind."

As to the "Historical school," he holds it consists of those whose distinguishing feature is that they regard the general consent of Christendom as a leading auxiliary to individual reason in the search for religious truth. Amongst this school he ranks the old Catholics, the Eastern churches, "the classical theology of the English Church," by which he means that written by "the High Church party," and amongst non-Episcopalians such men as Cassanbon, Grotius, Leibnitz and Rothe. The weakness of this school is that whilst they teach "that Christians ought to be united in the visible organisation of the Church," they are *de facto* severed from one another, as well as (most of them) from the largest portion of the Christian world. The very moderateness of their opinions is a disadvantage. They claim authority for the Church, but they do not point to any visible means of exercising it. Allowing Holy Scripture to be supreme in matters of faith, they interpose something of an "interpretative sense in controverted subjects between the Divine Word and the individual mind." Of Evangelical Protestantism Mr. Gladstone writes:

"It has framed large communities. It has formed Christian nations; or at least has not unformed them. It has sustained an experience of ten generations of men. Open to criticism it may be. It is eminently outspoken, and tells of its own weaknesses as freely as of its victories or merits; it rallies millions and scores of millions to its standard, and while it entirely harmonises with the movement of modern civilisation, it exhibits its zeal in the work of all works—namely, in uniting the human soul to God.

The weak points of the system are specially that,

"Grounding itself with rather rigid exclusiveness upon the canon of the Bible, it is obliged to protest against the government and many of the doctrines of the Church at the very epoch when that canon was made up. Its repudiations are so considerable and so sweeping that there remains hardly any self-consistent standing ground for the defence of that which it is not less decidedly set upon retaining. It is therefore, as might be expected, a school poor as yet in the literature of Church history, of dogmatic theology, and of philosophic thought. Its own annals, from the sixteenth century downwards, supply abundant proof of its lying open at many points to the worst disintegration."

Passing by what he calls a "great stride" from this part of the subject, Mr. Gladstone invades the reign of Theism. Theism, he says, recognizes an Almighty Governor of the Universe, but has scruples about calling him a Person, though conscious we have to be dealt with by Him as persons deal with each other. Whilst holding that to call the Deity a Person is to state their conclusions, not by a rejection, but by a declension from Christianity, Mr. Gladstone does not wish to impute bad faith to the profession. He says:

"Of the Unitarians and others, that they cannot and will not part with the name of Christians; that they are the true professors of a reformed Christianity; and that they have effected with thoroughness and consistency that reduction of it to the form of its original promulgation by its illustrious teacher, which, in the sixteenth century, others were either too timid, or not enough enlightened, to effect. Since the time of Belsham, considerable changes seem to have taken place in the scheme of Unitarianism. At the present day it probably includes much variety of religious thought. But I am not aware that it has abandoned the claim to be the best representative of the primitive Gospel as it was delivered by Christ Himself. The Jews, who, taken together, are a rather large community, have hitherto believed themselves the stewards of an unfulfilled Redemption. But it seems that a portion at least of them are now disposed to resolve the Messiah of Jesus into a typical personage, prefiguring the blessings of civilisation. It may be doubted whether such a modification as is thus indicated would greatly add to the moral force of Judaism, or make its alliance more valuable to the scheme which I am endeavouring to sketch."

As to the other division, the Negative, Mr. Gladstone thinks that it deals with the various types of character, such as the Sceptic, the Materialist, and the Pantheist and others capable of being classed under this head. He says he postpones any attempt to sketch the sources of the strength and weakness of the Negative school after the method adopted in treating of the others. Such an attempt would have led him into a general consideration of the causes which have brought about a great movement of disintegration in the religious domain." He merely says:

"Several of the schemes, which I have presumed to arrange in this fifth division, are, in the mouths of their more selfish and vulgar professors, mere names to cover the abandonment of all religion; sometimes, perhaps, even of much moral obligation. With regard to the rest, I think it important to dwell upon the observation that they are, from one cause or another, exceptional and not ordinary men—men so conditioned that the relation between belief and life in their case affords no indication whatever of the consequences with which a like state as to belief becoming widely prevalent, and in a measure permanent, would be followed among the mass of men . . . . . they are men whose life is absorbed in intellectual pursuits and who are saved by the high interest of their profession or their function from the mischiefs left to idle hands and idle minds; cursed as these so often are with unbounded means and opportunities of indulgence."

POSTIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(Post Magazine and Insurance Monitor.)

The fourth annual general meeting of share and policyholders was held on Monday last at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street; Mr. John D. Bell in the chair.

The Secretary (Mr. Anthony Peek) read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, we have been obliged to ask your attendance on this occasion in order to comply with the rule of holding the annual general meeting; but on this particular occasion we can only ask you to listen to a very few remarks and adjourn to a future day when the directors' report and accounts will be presented to you. The reason for this not being done at present is shortly stated in a note which is appended to the circular calling the meeting. The note is brief, "The committee of enquiry which, with the consent of the board was unanimously appointed at the special general meeting held on the 24th day of March, do not feel themselves in a position to make a final report upon the matters referred to them, until Dr. Farr has completed his valuation to the 31st December, 1875, which cannot be done for some weeks, and at the suggestion of that committee the board purpose at the meeting on the 22nd inst. merely to submit such conclusions as the committee have as yet come to, which it is hoped will establish full confidence in the stability of the company and the perfect safety of the policyholders, and to adjourn the meeting until the final report of the committee is ready, and then to present for approval the accounts and the usual report of the board. Amongst other conclusions which the committee authorise the board to lay before the meeting on the 22nd inst. are these:—1. That the life assurance fund is intact, and that the policyholders are therefore perfectly secure. 2. That the company is perfectly solvent, a considerable part of the capital remaining." Now, gentlemen, the position of affairs is simply this, Dr. Farr had, according to the resolution come to at that meeting, to complete his valuation up to the 31st December, 1875—it is a very tedious, and arduous, and difficult matter, and though Dr. Farr has been doing his very best to put it through with as much expedition as possible, it seems to be impossible for him to furnish the committee with that valuation until the 1st of December, the 6th of June. In the meantime the committee do not wish to make any report, and neither can the directors present their usual annual statement without knowing what view the gentlemen of the committee take with regard to the company generally—it would only be useless and a waste of time. Meanwhile, however, they (the committee) do not wish us to tell you these two facts, without going into other matters at all. Those are the only conclusions that we are authorised at present to submit to you. I can only say that I think these conclusions must be very satisfactory to all who have insured in this office, and although it does not in any way advance, or tell the shareholders the state of affairs with regard to their chance of profit and so forth, it does what is the great thing for an insurance company, it shows the policyholders that they are perfectly safe, and the moment you can establish that as a fixed fact in the minds of the public, you establish the fact upon which all profit is made for all persons concerned in the office. I will only add that at the adjourned meeting we shall furnish a full report and submit the usual accounts, together with the report of the committee and the conclusions which may be come to in regard to the various matters they were instructed to investigate; but unless that report of the committee leads us to some other conclusions than those at which we have so far arrived (and I think it only right at this comparatively early period to state to you the directors see no other course open to them, than at any rate for a time, to stop the payment of interest to the shareholder. The effect of this—a thing I have always been most anxious to avoid if we possibly could; we tried in many ways to prevent the necessity of its being done—the effect of this, though it may press hardly upon some of the shareholders for a time will, I am advised by men that are able to express a competent opinion in that respect, be a commercial advantage to the company; that so far as the policyholders are concerned, it will increase the strength of the company in their eyes instead of diminishing it. I think it right to give this notice now, because if I were to wait until the adjourned meeting, the time at which I should make the announcement would be so near the date at which the interest would fall due, that the shareholders might justly complain of its suddenness. I alluded to this contingency at the last meeting, the meeting at which the committee of enquiry was appointed, because I deemed it only right and just to warn the shareholders of the probability of such a step being taken. In the meantime all I can say is that, since the commencement of this company the shareholders have duly and regularly received the 5 per cent. interest on their investment, and if I could suggest any way of continuing that payment without injuring the commercial interests of the company I should be most anxious to do so. I cannot, of course, possibly say until the committee have made their report, how long this stoppage is likely to last. My own private opinion is that it must take place for 18 months or two years. But at the end of this year we shall have a quinquennial valuation, and then we shall be in a position to judge what is the state of the profit arising from the life fund. I may tell you, and it is only natural, that lately the business of this office has not been proceeding in anything like the way it had been proceeding up to a very few months ago, but with this announcement that the committee authorises me to make, I have every expectation that business will again resume a healthy and satisfactory tone, and I would earnestly beg you, gentlemen, as shareholders, personally if you can, and through your friends, to point out to policyholders that they are also certainly and fixedly secure in this office; that having taken out policies they will have secured that which is the object in life assurance, a provision for their wives and families. If you promote the securing of policies to the office, of course the speed with which we shall be able to resume the payment of interest, and even go further, will be very much expedited. I am sorry, gentlemen, that you should have had to come all this distance merely to sanction an adjournment, but I have explained our position. I will now conclude by moving the adjournment of the meeting to a future date, and I would suggest the 19th June.

Dr. McAndrew (Chairman of the Committee)—I would rather you did not fix a date.

The Chairman—I am afraid we are obliged to to do so by our articles. Well, then, I will propose the adjournment of the meeting to the 26th June.

Mr. Stevens seconded the proposition.

Mr. Bayldon (of York) contended that nothing could be more unsatisfactory than the statement of the chairman. Barely a month ago he had said how greatly "shocked" he should be at the discontinuance of the payment of the interest, and now he calmly, and as a matter of course, announced the strong probability of that being done. But in addition to this great cause of complaint, the whole of the chairman's remarks had been unsatisfactory. There were many questions he (the speaker) desired the board to answer, amongst others he referred to the transactions of the board in the loan department, and asked if the £5000 lent by the company to Miller's sons had ever been repaid.

The Chairman said all these matters had been referred to the Committee of Investigation, and they would report on them if they thought fit.

Mr. Bayldon said it was monstrous and absurd to suppose that people would insure in an office after it had stopped the payment of interest it had pledged itself to. Referring again to the loans made by the company, he contended that the directors, and not the company, were liable for so doing, because the company was prohibited entering into such transactions, which were consequently illegal. He then went on to ask a number of questions, which had already been laid before the board in a letter addressed to them in November last.

The Chairman declined to answer the questions, and after some further discussion the resolution for adjourning to the 26th of June was put and carried.

The proceedings then closed.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH."—June 3.

A Plea for Egyptian Insolvency.—"*Ex Nilo nihil fit.*"

Information Wanted.—Is the *Mineral Colt* a descendant of the "Iron Horse?"

PAYING TOO DEAR FOR HIS WHISTLE.

Donald. "E—h, Sir, yon's a gran' Fesh ye've gotten a hand o'!"

The Laird. "Oo, aye, a gran' Fesh enoo, but I'd be gay an' glad if I saw my 'twa—and saxpenny flee weel oot o' his mooth!"

CREDIT FOR CANNON.

According to the *Politische Correspondenz* of Vienna, the Porte has just given a fresh and considerable order for cast-steel guns to Messrs. Krupp of Essen. Will this order for great guns be executed? The Porte is notoriously unable to pay its shot.

LA GUERRE DES FEMMES.

Mr. Punch is informed that great satisfaction reigns among the Members of the Women's Rights Association throughout the country, in consequence of the information received of a revolution having been effected at Constantinople by the "Softa" portion of the community!

HORRIBLE EXTRAVAGANCE.

Sir,—I have been much distressed to hear that to get to the Guildhall Ball, the other day, thousands went through the Bankruptcy Court. To what lengths will not ambition and extravagance lead the votaries of pleasure in the thin disguise of loyalty!—Yours,

Censor.

DIGNITY AND IMPUDENCE.

(A Reminiscence of the great ball at the Guildhall.)

Impudence (to dignity). "Yo'd better look sharp, my lord, if yo're wants to be in 'Time for supper!' Why, the tripe-and-onions is all gone, and so's the liver-and bacon; and blest if they hain't sendin' round the corner for all the fried fish as they can lay 'old on!"

Then I gave it them. My rendering of "*Je suis, moi, le General Boum!*" was magnificent. I heard poor Offenbach calling me to come in, but the people wanted me to come out.

However, in view of the future, I thought it better to bow and retire. Offenbach thanked me sincerely, and then went to bed. He is going to dine at the Lotos Club, and is learning from me "*proter et vepondre aux toasts.*"

Interested as you must be in everything musical, I am sure you will be delighted to hear of the *Compositeur's* doings *en Amerique*. When anything further turns up, I will write. I don't suppose much will turn up—except himself when he returns.

Jacques O. sends you "*ses meilleures poignees de main,*" as also do I, and am,—Yours ever,

Mister L'Accompanista di Pianista.

P.S.—What boat ought Offenbach to voyage on? A P an' O boat. *Comprenez?*

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